

Ampthill Rural District Council.

REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
FOR
THE YEAR 1910.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my Thirteenth Annual Report.

This Report, in most respects, compares most favourably with most of its predecessors. The only disconcerting factor is a further diminution in the already decreasing Birth Rate. This, to a large extent, is to be accounted for by a large number of the young adult population leaving the rural districts for the towns where wages are higher and the prospect of improving their position is more favourable. Whether Small Holdings will help to prevent this rural exodus remains to be seen, as the matter is in its infancy. Personally I think it will, but not to the extent that is expected in some quarters. During the last few years, I do not think the population has varied in any marked degree, and I shall therefore retain the same figures for statistical purposes as were disclosed by the 1901 Census. No doubt one or two villages have increased in population (notably Flitwick), but the majority have either remained stationary or slightly decreased. This year the Census is to be taken, and no doubt my statistics will be more accurate for the next three or four years. A quinquennial Census is in my opinion desirable, and, in a rapidly growing district, is an absolute necessity, if statistics are to be anything bordering on accuracy.

I now give the population of the various parishes with a comparison of the last two Censuses.

	1901	1891		1901	1891
Aspley Guise ...	1262	1212 + 50	Lidlington ...	515	600 — 85
Aspley Heath ...	462	451 + 11	Marston Moretaine ...	973	1047 — 74
Battlesden ...	72	81 — 9	Maulden ...	1147	1243 — 96
Clophill ...	893	1068 — 175	Millbrook ...	218	227 — 9
Cranfield ...	1239	1365 — 126	Milton Bryant ...	182	226 — 44
Eversholt ...	574	623 — 49	Potsgrove ...	114	157 — 43
Flitton ...	449	561 — 112	Pulloxhill ...	395	492 — 97
Flitwick ...	1029	900 + 129	Ridgmount ...	591	758 — 67
Gravenhurst... (Upper & Lower)	364	416 — 52	Salford ...	147	178 — 31
Harlington ...	530	504 + 26	Shillington ...	1629	1897 — 268
Haynes ...	746	836 — 90	Silsoe ...	528	589 — 61
Higham Gobion ...	59	73 — 14	Steppingley ...	273	308 — 35
Holcot ...	45	48 — 3	Tingrith ...	151	155 — 4
Houghton Conquest...	571	579 — 8	Toddington ...	1962	2087 — 125
Husborne Crawley ...	397	410 — 13	Westoning ...	501	510 — 9
			Woburn ...	1129	1193 — 64

As in previous years, the District will be divided into sub-districts, AMPTHILL, CRANFIELD, SHILLINGTON, and WOBURN.

I shall first of all deal with the total number of Deaths and the respective Death Rates of the sub-districts, after which I shall proceed with the Birth Rates.

DEATH RATES.—The total number of deaths in the entire District in 1910 amounted to 265, inclusive of those which occurred in the Workhouse at Ampthill, Three Counties Asylum at Arlesley, and the County Hospital, Bedford.

With these exceptions, I am not cognisant of deaths from the District having occurred elsewhere.

As the population is 19,146, it gives a general Death Rate of 13.8, which is much lower than it was last year, when 15 were recorded.

	Population.	No. of Deaths.		Death Rate.		Zymotic Death Rate.		Phthysical Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate	
		1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
AMPTHILL	5,329	75	78	14	14.6	...	...	56		48	44
CRANFIELD	2,727	32	36	11.7	13.2	...	...	1.4		29	66
SHILLINGTON	3,473	52	48	14.9	13.8	...	...	86		81	51
WOBURN	7,617	130	103	17	13.5	...	...	1.4		70	97

The Zymotic Death Rate of the entire District is nil, being a similar record to last year.

The Phthysical Death Rate of the entire District is 1.04.

The Infantile Mortality of the entire District per 1000 Births registered is 69.

In the last two respects there has been a slight increase on the previous year.

There have been in the whole District—

28 Deaths under twelve months.

13 „ between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

8 „ „ „ 5 „ 15 „

8 „ „ „ 15 „ 25 „

71 „ „ „ 25 „ 65 „

137 „ in persons over 65 years of age.

As usual over one half of the number of Deaths are in persons over 65 years of age.

CANCER.—The deaths from this disease amounted to 22, which is a big drop after the 36 which were recorded the previous year. They are thus distributed in the sub-districts, viz., Ampthill, 4; Cranfield, 4; Shillington, 6; Woburn, 8.

In spite of all the time and energy that have been expended on Cancer investigations during recent years, no definite progress has been made towards the discovery of a specific “cure” for this dread disease. At the beginning of each year, the final conquest of Cancer has been looked forward to as one of the possible discoveries of the ensuing twelve months’ work, but time after time the year ends without any definite result, and now, at the beginning of 1911, we seem as far off the goal as ever, although a considerable amount of research work has been carried on in this and other countries.

That some specific “cure” will some day be discovered I have no doubt, and its advent will, I am sure, be hailed with enthusiasm all the world over.

As in previous years, I shall again give the soils and sub-soils of the various parishes in which the cases occurred, also the ages and organs of the persons affected.

- (1) *Aspley Guise*—2 cases. Soil is sand on the hills, and clay in the lower parts of the parish ; subsoil, clay.
- (2) *Clophill*—1 case. Soil, sand ; subsoil, gravel.
- (3) *Flitton*—1 case. Soil chiefly sand ; subsoil, sandstone.
- (4) *Gravenhurst*—1 case. Soil, clay ; subsoil, varied.
- (5) *Houghton Conquest*—1 case. Soil, strong clay ; subsoil, clay.
- (6) *Haynes*—1 case. Soil, half clay and half sand ; subsoil, clay.
- (7) *Harlington*—1 case. Soil, mixed ; subsoil, part clay and part chalk.
- (8) *Lidlington*—1 case. Soil, sand, gravel, and clay.
- (9) *Marston Moretaine*—3 cases. Soil, clay ; subsoil, clay.
- (10) *Ridgmont*—1 case. Soil, part sand, part clay.
- (11) *Silsoe*—3 cases. Soil, part clay and part sand ; subsoil, strong clay and a loamy sand.
- (12) *Shillington*—1 case. Soil, clay ; subsoil, clay.
- (13) *Steppingley*—1 case. Soil, chiefly sand ; subsoil, sand.
- (14) *Toddington*—1 case. Soil, marl and clay ; subsoil, gravel.
- (15) *Woburn*—1 case. Soil, lower green sand ; subsoil, gravel.

The remaining 2 cases were contracted outside the district.

The following were the organs affected—

Bowel	...	...	5	Liver	...	...	4
Face...	...	...	1	Lung	...	...	1
Gall Bladder	...	...	1	Stomach	...	...	6
Lip	...	...	3	Uterus	...	...	1

The Rectum was the part affected in 3 of the cases.

INFLUENZA, as usual, made its appearance, but the type of disease has only been of a mild character.

Two deaths have occurred from this disease amongst elderly people, one being in the Ampthill and the other in the Woburn sub-district.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS shows an increase on the previous year, and this disease, I am sorry to say, has remained practically stationary during the past ten years in this district. Fifteen deaths were recorded in 1909, whereas 19 succumbed to this disease during the past year.

As this disease causes about one-half of the deaths in the United Kingdom which occur between the ages of 25 and 35, and each year 40,000 people succumb in England and Wales, it is highly necessary that steps should be taken to stamp out, or at least, minimise it.

The main preventive in regard to this disease is a liberal supply of *fresh* air. I think people are now beginning to recognise the importance of this, but a very large number still hold the theory that fresh air causes colds. As the cubic sleeping space in most of the cottages is small per head of the inmates, it is highly desirable that they should be encouraged to sleep with their windows open all the year round, and chimneys should not be blocked up, as is often seen in the houses of the working classes.

Milk being an important factor in the causation of this disease, it is highly necessary that all milk consumed by children should be raised to boiling point. Veterinary authorities are agreed that about 20 per cent. of milch cows are tuberculous, and about 2 per cent. have tubercle of the udders. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that milk contains the germs of the disease, and is a potential factor in the causation of it. I am very strongly convinced that a periodical veterinary inspection of milch cows should be made. This would entail a great deal of expense if carried out by the individual Councils, and I therefore suggest that the duty should be delegated to the County Councils.

I now come to what should be done in regard to persons affected with the disease. If efficient isolation and air space cannot be obtained at home, it is highly desirable that the Sanitary Authorities should singly, or preferably by combination, make every endeavour to remove the patients from their unfavourable environment. This should be done not only for the patient's sake, but in order to protect those in immediate contact from contracting the disease. If patients are kept at home, they should be given instructions in regard to the measures that should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and if possible, have a bedroom to themselves. The greatest danger from a phthisical patient is the expectoration. He or she should be instructed not to spit in the open, but into a pocket spittoon. The contents of the spittoon should be destroyed by fire, and the interior disinfected at least once a day.

If patients are not in a position to bear the expense of being sent away, the Sanitary Authorities should be responsible for this as it is for the public good that this potential source of danger should be cured, and I am sure that in the long run this would be an advantage not only from a health, but from an economic point of view. In order that the Sanitary Authorities should have some knowledge of the existence of the disease it is highly necessary there should be some system of notification. We have two methods, viz., the Voluntary and the Compulsory. The former has, I maintain, been a failure owing to only a small proportion of the total number of cases being notified and I may remark that additional work should not be thrown on medical men without remuneration. Compulsory notification (which I recommend) catches all cases under medical treatment. It is a great advantage that the disease should be recognised in its earliest stage as it is only then that a cure can reasonably be expected. The recent Order of the Local Government Board (Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations of 1908) has not been productive of as much good as was thought it would be, only two cases being notified during the year.

The mortality from diseases of the Respiratory Organs exclusive of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is still very high, amounting as it does to 45. This I attribute to the cold damp weather we had during the year.

BIRTH AND BIRTH RATES. The total number of Births in the entire District was 405, which is a considerable diminution on last year when the small number of 424 was recorded. This gives the extremely low rate of 21.1 which is the lowest since the amalgamation of the Ampthill and Woburn districts.

The Births and Birth Rates of each sub-district are :—

	Number of Births.		Birth Rates.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
AMPTHILL	125	112	23.4	21.
CRANFIELD	68	62	24.9	22.7
SHILLINGTON	74	77	21.3	22.1
WOBURN	157	154	20.6	20.2

Of the sub-districts Cranfield has the highest and Woburn, as usual, the lowest. Out of the total number of Births 16 were illegitimate, which shows that out of every 1,000 Births, 39.4 were born out of wedlock.

I now come to the Zymotic diseases, and am glad to be able to again report that only a small number of Infectious Notifiable Disease has been brought to my notice. Only 37 were notified which is extremely low for a population of close on 20,000. We have not had the same immunity in regard to the non-notifiable diseases as measles have been prevalent in several villages necessitating, in several instances, the closure of the Schools.

DIPHTHERIA.—Eight cases of this disease were notified during the year. These are for the most part single cases which appeared during the early part of the year. They occurred in the villages of Husborne Crawley, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Millbrook, and Toddington.

CHICKEN POX.—A school in the parish of Marston Moretaine was closed on account of this disease.

ERYSIPELAS.—Eight cases were recorded. Why this disease is still retained on the list of Notifiable Diseases, I do not know.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Two cases were recorded. One being at Woburn and the other in the Parish of Shillington. I was unable to trace the origin of these cases. Both had a successful recovery.

MEASLES.—This disease has been very prevalent during the year, and the Schools at Clophill, Harlington, Lidlington, Millbrook, and Silsoe were closed on account of it. We are extremely lucky in having only one death, considering the large number of cases. As is well known, the mortality from this disease and the susceptibility to contract it is very much greater under 5 years of age than it is over this period. Under these circumstances, it is highly necessary that we should do all in our power to postpone its appearance. I consider the admittance to school of children under 5 years conduces to the spread of the disease amongst those who are most susceptible, and amongst whom the mortality is highest. I therefore think that nothing short of the exclusion from school of children under the age of 5 years will materially help to diminish the number of cases and lessen the mortality. The scholastic education of children under 5 is unimportant, and they should be encouraged to spend as much time as possible in the open air.

MUMPS.—There have been cases of this disease in several of the parishes, but it has not been found necessary to close any school on account of it.

ROTHELN (German Measles). The schools at Harlington and Woburn have been closed on account of this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.—Nineteen cases of this disease occurred, distributed over the following parishes, viz., Aspley Heath, Clophill, Cranfield, Houghton Conquest, Marston Moretaine, Shillington, Toddington, and Woburn. Proceedings were taken against a person under sect. 126, sub-section 2 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for that she whilst being in charge of children suffering from Scarlet Fever, did wilfully expose them. She was convicted.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Cases of this disease have occurred in several parishes, notably Gravenhurst, but it has not been found necessary to close any school.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—For the second year in succession no case of this disease has occurred.

SMALL POX.—As usual, no case, and it has not been found necessary to use the Hospital since its erection.

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA. Only one death has occurred. The almost complete immunity from this disease is to be attributed to the damp and cold weather during the summer months. There was a fall of rain on more than 50 per cent. of the days during the summer.

The following Notifications under the Infectious Disease Notification Act have been received.

Ampthill { Erysipelas 2 }
 { Diphtheria..... 3 } 6
 { Scarlet Fever... 1 }

Shillington { Erysipelas 3 }
 { Enteric Fever... 1 } 8
 { Scarlet Fever..... 4 }

Cranfield { Diphtheria..... 2 }
 { Erysipelas 1 } 12
 { Scarlet Fever... 9 }

Woburn { Diphtheria..... 3 }
 { Enteric Fever ... 1 } 11
 { Erysipelas..... 2 }
 { Scarlet Fever..... 5 }

I now mass the cases of the entire District together and give the seasons of the year in which they occurred :

1st Three Months.	2nd Three Months.	3rd Three Months.	4th Three Months.
Diphtheria 1	Diphtheria 5	Diphtheria 1	Erysipelas 2
Erysipelas 2	Enteric Fever 1	Enteric Fever 1	Scarlet Fever 6
Scarlet Fever 4	Erysipelas 2	Erysipelas 2	
	Scarlet Fever 1	Scarlet Fever 9	
7	9	13	8

Total ... 37

As mentioned in previous Reports, disinfectants and printed instructions are supplied gratuitously in all cases of Infectious Notifiable Disease, and at the end of the illness (should the patient be treated at home) the rooms which the patient occupied are thoroughly disinfected with Formic Aldehyde, free of charge. If the patient is removed to Hospital, the house is disinfected immediately after the removal. In addition to the above, houses where deaths have occurred from Cancer and Phthisis are disinfected. Printed instructions are given in case of the latter disease, should they be brought to our notice. All Schools are disinfected should they be considered a factor in the spread of disease, either notifiable or non-notifiable. The cost of this is refunded by the County Council.

The Rainfall is again included on account of its influence in regard to water supply and flushing of drains, and its bearing on the causation of various diseases, especially affections of the respiratory organs and Zymotic Diarrhoea.

Jan. in.	Feb. in.	Mar. in.	Apr. in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	Aug. in.	Sept. in.	Oct. in.	Nov. in.	Dec. in.
1.415	2.485	1.000	2.365	2.800	1.370	1.820	2.330	.820	2.335	3.650	4.525

Total ... 26.915.

This exceeds the average by nearly 3 inches. The above was taken at Shillington with a 5in. guage. Height above sea level, 182 feet. The above is typical of the rainfall over the entire sanitary area. Rain fell on 190 days.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Liddington is in course of being extended, but that at the lower end of the village is still not quite adequate. In regard to the public water supply of Aspley Guise and Aspley Heath, which was commenced in 1909, the following progress has been made during the past year:—The well sinking at Birchmoor was completed and the building of the engine house commenced and finished. The fixing of the pump and engines, also the producer plant, was commenced during the year, but still requires a week or two to complete. The water mains have been laid in the same areas as the sewers, and are now finished. No cases of shortage in any part of the district have been brought to our notice. Very few wells have been constructed except those in connection with new houses. Several wells have been improved, notably one at Ridgmont, which supplies a large portion of the parish. The water of the well showed marked signs of surface pollution, and steps were taken to prevent this by means of clay puddling. It is most important that all wells should be protected from surface pollution, and yet in the construction of very few in this District has this precaution been taken.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

During the year, all the sewers in Aspley Guise and Aspley Heath have been completed. The tanks and filters, which were commenced in 1909, are completed, and the sand filters commenced and finished. The houses are now being connected to the sewers, and before the year is finished, I hope the work will be completed.

An old and defective sewer at Gravenhurst has been replaced by a larger one, consisting of glazed socket pipes. This, no doubt, is an improvement, but the outfall ought to be removed from the roadside.

At Clophill, improvements in the drainage system are contemplated. An extension of the sewer is necessary at Fakeswell Lane, Lower Stondon, in the parish of Shillington, as at present the outfall is in a ditch by the roadside, and at times a considerable nuisance is created. A sewer is badly needed at News End, Shillington, where about a dozen houses are without drains, and have to empty their slops in the ditch by the roadside.

The Water and Drainage Scheme for Woburn is now almost completed. Very few privy vaults remain in the District, their place having been taken by pails. The good effect created by the substitution of the pail has to a great extent been minimised by earth having been used in only a small proportion. Strict instructions ought to be given to the occupants of houses in regard to this matter.

SCAVENGING.

The following places would be improved by a system of scavenging, viz., Cranfield and Marston Mortaine. The cartilage in connection with several of the houses in these parishes is very limited, and it is highly necessary that all faecal and organic refuse should be frequently removed. With the advent of the drainage scheme at Aspley Heath and Aspley Guise it has been decided to discontinue the scavenging system which is at present in operation. This, in a modified form, might have been retained with advantage to the District.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitation of the following Schools is by no means satisfactory, viz., those at Gravenhurst and Salford. In regard to the School at Gravenhurst, the Sanitary Offices are situated too close to the main building, and in addition sanitary bins ought to replace the present open ashpit. The School is overcrowded and an enlargement of the main room is necessary. In regard to the School at Salford, the Sanitary Offices are common privy vaults which are situated against the wall of the main building. They ought,

of course, to be replaced by the pail and earth variety and removed from direct contact as at present. Sanitary bins are required. The Church School at Toddington has replaced its closets, which were of the privy vault variety, by the pail and earth kind.

NUISANCES.

The total number recorded is 731, which is an increase on the previous year when 669 came to our notice.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The Parishes of Silsoe, Gravenhurst and Cranfield have been inspected, and Flitwick, Higham Gobion, Westoning, Gravenhurst, and Silsoe, have been re-inspected. As these inspections are reported on by your Inspector I shall not go into the matter.

Administration of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, for the year 1910.

Very little change has taken place in regard to this matter, with the result that my Report will have a strong similarity to last year's.

FACTORIES.

The Powage Printing Works is the only factory we have of any importance. The sanitary conveniences are satisfactory and sufficient in number. Ample provision is made in case of fire. In addition to the above, we have others employing for the most part three or four hands, and situated in the parishes of Aspley Guise, Clophill, Eversholt, Flitton, Flitwick, Harlington, Holcut, Ridgmont, Toddington, Shillington, and Woburn.

DOMESTIC FACTORIES.

Only one, and that at Pulloxhill. Printing is the industry. No sanitary defects, and the condition of the premises is very good.

WORKSHOPS.

The main workshops in the District are bakehouses, slaughter houses, dairies, and houses where hat-sewing and dressmaking are carried on.

BAKEHOUSES.—We have 48 of these, which is one less than last year, and one or more are situated in the following parishes, viz.:—Aspley Guise, Aspley Heath, Clophill, Cranfield, Eversholt, Flitwick, Gravenhurst, Harlington, Haynes, Houghton Conquest, Husborne Crawley, Marston Moretaine, Maulden, Pulloxhill, Ridgmont, Shillington, Silsoe, Toddington, Westoning, and Woburn. One bakehouse was given up during the year in the parish of Flitwick. These premises are, on the whole, kept in a very clean state. We have one underground bakehouse, which is situated in the parish of Westoning.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—These are 36 in number, being one less than last year. They are situated in the same parishes as the above, with the exception of Harlington and Westoning. One butcher gave up the trade in the parish of Eversholt. They are now well up to the average of country slaughter-houses,

and your Inspector has not had much occasion to find fault with them. The majority of the floors are not impermeable to moisture, and I hope in the future as they require attending to, that this will be remedied.

DAIRIES WHERE BUTTER AND CHEESEMAKING ARE CARRIED ON.—This is the only class of dairy which is classified as a workshop. Very little fault is to be found with these premises from a sanitary point of view.

HAT-SEWING.—This is an industry which is carried on for a brief portion of the year, viz., the late winter and spring, and the number employed is about the same as last year. Workshops where this industry is carried on are situated in the parishes of Clophill, Flitton, Gravenhurst, Maulden, Toddington, and Westoning. These premises are, on the whole, kept very clean.

DRESSMAKING.—This industry is carried on in the following parishes, viz., Aspley Guise, Flitwick, Shillington, and Toddington. Premises where this industry is carried on are kept in a cleanly state.

OUT-WORKERS.

These are for the most part confined to hat-sewing. They reside in the parishes of Clophill, Flitwick, Gravenhurst, Maulden, Marston Moretaine, Pulloxhill, Toddington, and Westoning.

WORKPLACES.

These are not periodically inspected with the exception of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, but all nuisances brought to our notice are attended to at once. One hundred and eleven Dairies and Cowsheds have been inspected and defects found in 33.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

No houses have been condemned during the year. In regard to the two houses mentioned in my last report as being unfit for occupation, I may remark that nothing has been done to the Toddington house, and it is unoccupied. The house at Ridgmont is still unfit for occupation, but has a tenant. Immediate steps ought to be taken to get this person out. There is a shortage of houses in some of the villages, notably Gravenhurst.

The following permissive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations are in force in this District :—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Building Bye-laws in respect to New Streets and Buildings.

Regulations under the Dairies and Milkshops Order of 1885.

Bye-laws in regard to Slaughter-houses for the following parishes, viz., Cranfield, Flitwick, Marston Moretaine, Maulden, Pulloxhill, and Toddington.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.

I, for the second time, refer to this matter.

The Local Government Board may, on the application of a local authority, declare any part or any section of this Act to be in force in the District of the local authority. As there are several sections in Part III. (Sanitary Provisions) and Part IV. (Infectious Diseases) which would be of great use to us, I again strongly recommend this Council to make the necessary application. About two years ago this matter was referred to a Committee for consideration, but nothing has been done up to the present.

VACCINATION.

Under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, this Act continues in force for another year.

I will now give the Births and Vaccinations of each sub-district.

				Births.	Vaccinations.
Amphill	...	...	...	112	24
Cranfield	...	...	...	62	21
Shillington	...	...	...	77	15
Woburn ..	...	...	...	154	80

This gives a percentage of 34.5, which is the lowest since the amalgamation of the Amphill and Woburn Districts. This low percentage I attribute to the complete immunity this District has had from Small-pox for several years, and thus the people do not see the necessity for Vaccination. In addition to this, recent legislation has made it much easier to obtain Exemption Certificates.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

This Act came into force the latter part of 1909, and the year under review is therefore the first complete year of its working.

This is an Act to amend the law relating to the housing of the working classes, to provide for the making of town planning schemes, and to make further provision with respect to the appointment and duties of County Medical Officers of Health, and to provide for the establishment of Public Health and Housing Committees of County Councils. It is only practicable here to give the main features and provisions of the Act.

It is divided broadly into three divisions.

Part I. deals with the Housing of the Working Classes, and aims at removing some of the main difficulties and obstacles which have hindered the effectual carrying out of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. Hitherto, Part III. of that Act has only been in force where adopted by a Local Authority. The first section of the new Act alters this by providing that, after the commencement of the Act, Part III. of the Act of 1890, shall extend to and take effect in every Urban or Rural District, or other place for which it has not been adopted, as if it had been so adopted. It is therefore now the definite statutory duty of every Local Authority to provide proper housing accommodation for the working classes. No longer has the question as to the adoption of the Act to be first considered and decided upon.

Again, one of the first difficulties which Local Authorities have encountered on taking up the housing question has been that of securing land for the purpose at a reasonable cost. This is dealt with by, amongst others, Section 2, which will enable a Local Authority to purchase land compulsorily for the purpose of the Act by means of an order submitted to the Local Government Board, and confirmed by that Board in accordance with the procedure prescribed in detail in the First Schedule. It may be noted in passing that one of the clauses of that Schedule provides that in determining the amount of any disputed compensation under any such order, no additional allowance shall be made on account of the purchase being compulsory.

Section 3 provides for the borrowing of money by Local Authorities from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and extends to eighty years the maximum period which may be allowed for repayment. Section 6 empowers them to lay out and construct public streets or roads in connection with housing schemes. Section 7 deals with expenditure of money for housing purposes in cases of settled land, and

Section 8 empowers a Local Authority to accept a donation of land or money or other property for housing purposes.

Another matter in which difficulties have arisen relates to money applicable under trusts for housing purposes, but not advantageously utilised to the intended object. Under Section 9, if in any case it appears to the Local Government Board that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite or desirable with respect to any property, the Board may certify the case to the Attorney-General, who shall, if he thinks fit, institute legal proceedings, or intervene in proceedings already instituted.

Enforcement of the Housing Acts is also definitely provided for. Under Section 10 the Local Government Board, on complaint of a County Council, Parish Council, or four inhabitant householders may proceed to enquire as to a case of default, and make the requisite order, which may be enforced by mandamus.

The Local Government Board are also given power (Section 11) to order defaulting Local Authorities to carry out, within a limited time, improvement schemes for "unhealthy areas," under Part I. of the Act of 1890, or reconstruction schemes for "unhealthy dwellings" under Part II. of that Act. As regards rural districts, County Councils are enabled by Section 12 to act in default of a Rural District Council under Part III. of the Act of 1890, and by Section 13 the Local Government Board are empowered to confer on County Councils the powers of a Local Authority as regards any Rural District or part of a District.

The contracts of landlords are affected by Sections 14 to 16, Section 14 providing that in any contract for letting for habitation a house or part of a house at a rent not exceeding £40 in London, £26 in a Borough or Urban District of 50,000 inhabitants, or £16 elsewhere, there shall be implied a condition that the house is in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

The procedure for closing orders and demolition orders, and for improvement and reconstruction schemes, is amended, strengthened, and simplified in various respects by Sections 17 to 51. One or two amendments are of special interest. Thus, Section 43 prohibits the erection of back-to-back houses. The only exceptions to this provision are—(a) houses containing several tenements in which the tenements are placed back-to-back if the Medical Officer of Health certifies that the several tenements are so constructed as to secure effective ventilation of all habitable rooms, and (b) houses abutting on streets approved before 1st May, 1909, in places where there are local Acts or Bye-laws in force permitting back-to-back houses.

Section 69 requires that—(1) "The Clerk of a Rural District Council shall forward to the Medical Officer of Health of the County a copy of any representation, complaint, or information, a copy of which it is the duty of the District Council to forward to the County Council under Section 45 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (which relates to the powers of County Councils).

(2) The Medical Officer of Health of a District shall give to the Medical Officer of Health of the County any information which it is in his power to give, and which the Medical Officer of Health of the County may reasonably require from him for the purpose of his duties prescribed by the Local Government Board.

(3) If any dispute or difference shall arise between the Clerk or the Medical Officer of Health of a District Council, and the Medical Officer of Health of a County Council under this section, the same shall be referred to the Local Government Board, whose decision shall be final and binding.

(4) If the Clerk or Medical Officer of Health of a District Council fails to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall, on information being laid by the County Council, but not otherwise, be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds."

The above are the main sections concerning Rural District Councils. There are, however, very important sections which concern County Councils and Urban District Councils. These, of course, it is not my duty to touch upon.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.—We have not had occasion to use the Hospital as no case of the disease has occurred in the District.

HOSPITAL FOR DIPHTHERIA, ENTERIC, AND SCARLET FEVERS.—Dr. Langham Garner, the Medical Superintendent of this Institution, has kindly furnished me with the following account concerning its administration.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1910.

“The same number of cases were admitted during 1910 as in previous years, viz., 22, of which only one was from the A.U.D.C. (a severe case of Scarlet Fever in June). The cases were made up as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	16
Diphtheria	...	...	...	4
Enteric	...	...	...	2

DIPHTHERIA.—2 males and 2 females admitted during February (1) and April (3). Type of disease, mild, except in one case.

ENTERIC.—2 cases.

- (a) A boy of 10, from Woburn, who only had a slight attack, admitted in April.
- (b) A man, age 33, from Shillington, in whom the disease ran a severe course, admitted in August.

SCARLET FEVER.—15 cases. 7 males and 9 females; average age 8 years. Parishes from which they came were Aspley, 1; Woburn, 2; Clophill, 2; Shillington, 2; Ridgmont, 1; Houghton Conquest, 1; and Marston, 6. There was also 1 from the Ampthill Urban District.

Type of disease on the whole was mild, and there were fewer complications than in former years. There were no deaths during the year. The Hospital was twice empty, the first time from 27th May—24th June, and again from 5th—8th of August. I am glad to say that the Nursing Staff remains the same.”

An immense improvement in sanitation has taken place in this District during the past few years, and this year has not been behind its predecessors.

Acreage (exclusive of area covered by water) 68·195.

Census Population, 19,146. Density of population, 1 person to 3·5 acres.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

KILHAM ROBERTS, M.O.H.

Jan. 31st, 1911.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1910.

The following tabulated statement of work done during the year shows a slight increase throughout on last year with the exception of "Schools disinfected" and Cancer Disinfection, both of which are lower this year than last.

A prosecution which was undertaken resulted in a fine of £2 0s. 0d. and 7s. 6d. costs for occupying two houses without a Water Certificate.

The total number of cases reported is higher than last year, there having been more time for House-to-House Inspection work.

Summary of defects and other matters dealt with during the year:—

1.	Nuisances caused by Defective and Insufficient Closets	100
2.	" " " Ashpits	14
3.	" " " Drains	95
4.	" " " Urinals	7
5.	" Damp Premises and Spouting required to Eaves	52
6.	" Accumulations of Offensive Matter	32
7.	" Overcrowding	3
8.	" Defective Pigsties	6
9.	" Defective Yard Paving	14
10.	Dwellings Cleansed and Limewashed	11
11.	" in a Dilapidated State	86
12.	" with Defective and Insufficient Water Supply	10
13.	" with Insufficient Light and Ventilation	23
14.	Wells Repaired and Cleansed	18
15.	New Houses received Water Certificates	39
16.	Samples of Water Tested	43
17.	Rooms Disinfected after Infectious Disease	52
18.	" Consumption	19
19.	" Cancer	14
20.	Schools Disinfected	3
Total		641
" for 1910		574

The above 641 cases were approximately in connection with 602 premises.

Number of Statutory Notices served under various Sections	6
" Informal Notices served	412
" Complaints received	46
" Proceedings taken under Public Health Water Act, 1878	1

PAROCHIAL WORK.

SEWERAGE.—The house connections are rapidly being made to the new sewers in Aspley Guise and Aspley Heath, the old cesspools being cleansed, disinfected and filled in. An old and defective 6in. local pipe sewer in Gravenhurst has been replaced by a 9in. glazed socket pipe with facilities for inspection and flushing. An extension of the sewer in Dunstable Road, Toddington, is to be made shortly. The Council has decided to extend the outfall of the Main Sewer at Cranfield a distance of 60 yards with 18in. glazed pipes. At Clophill, a considerable improvement is to be made, the slop water from part of the village runs through old drains in the Mill Head close to the Main Road, the Council has therefore given instructions for a new sewer to be laid intercepting this drainage from the upper stream.

SCAVENGING.—Below I give particulars of the Scavenging work carried out during the year in the parishes of Aspley Guise, Aspley Heath, and Toddington.

Number of Sanitary appliances dealt with by the Contractors :—

	Toddington.	Aspley Guise.	Aspley Heath.
Closet Vaults... ..	315	44	5
Closet Pails	15868	13024	1836
Ashpits	213	89	82
Ashbins and Boxes	4351	2520	433
Cesspools	17	158	68
Totals	20764	15835	2424
Totals for 1909 ...	19619	15366	2111

The total cost to each parish is as follows —

	Toddington.	Aspley Guise.	Aspley Heath.
Labour.....	£65 17 8	£121 11 6	£68 16 2
Establishment Expenses...	6 2 6	6 14 9	3 0 9
Total	£72 0 2	£128 6 3	£71 16 11

The Average cost per week works out at—

	Toddington.	Aspley Guise.	Aspley Heath.
For 1909	£1 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	£2 5 9	£1 0 8
For 1910	£1 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	£2 9 4	£1 11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of Lidlington village is being improved by an extension of the Mains and the erection of three more standposts. The Town Pond at Toddington is being cleaned out and the retaining wall repaired. Connections will be made with the Mains in Aspley Guise and Aspley Heath as soon as the pumps and engines are completed. The Water Supply generally throughout the district has been fairly satisfactory, very few complaints have been received in respect to it.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Three parishes have been inspected during the year, viz. :—Silsoe, Gravenhurst, and Cranfield, and the details of each have been entered in the House-to-House Inspection Books. The parish of Maulden is now being inspected. The parishes of Flitwick, Higham Gobion, Westoning, Gravenhurst

and Silsoe have been re-inspected. The particulars entered in these books comply with the regulations of the Local Government Board issued on September 2nd, 1910, under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and they have been presented to the Council at their ordinary Meetings.

The following are a few extracts from the Reports:—

Silsoe.—Premises visited 112. Premises at which defects were reported 35. A large proportion of the defects are caused by ashpits and are of a minor character. The structural condition and cleanliness of the houses are both very good. Closet accommodation—good. Water supply—quite satisfactory. The surface and slop water drainage is good and universal. Generally there is a marked improvement in the condition of the property more especially in the structure of the houses and the drainage.

Gravenhurst.—Premises inspected 91. Premises having defects 59. General Cleanliness—good. Water Supply—fair. Drainage—Practically all the houses have some sort of drainage, but the drains are not in good order and there is a fair amount of work to be done to them. The Closet accommodation is fairly good. The structural condition of the houses is very poor and there appears to be a great scarcity of houses in the parish.

Cranfield.—Premises inspected 270. Premises reported defective 132. Water Supply.—This has certainly improved since the last inspection; several wells were sunk as a result of that inspection which was made at a very dry time. Drainage.—The whole of the village proper is well served with sewers, the outfall of the Main sewer is just being extended a distance of 60 yards, the outfall at West End is not very satisfactory and the sewer should be connected up to the Main sewer. There are still a few house drains running into the ditch at the side of Merchant Lane: these can be diverted by laying a branch sewer from the Main near the Church. Most of the outlying houses have drains emptying into ditches or cesspools. The structural condition of the houses is not very satisfactory, the closet accommodation is also rather poor.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The half-yearly inspections of these premises have been continued, and two summarized reports have been presented to the Council:—

Inspections made	274
Workshops required Cleansing and Whitening	39
Workshops requiring work to Floors, &c.	18

List of Outworkers have been received from 15 employers amounting in all to 137 persons.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

These premises have been inspected as in previous years, and below are a few particulars taken from the last General Report to the Council on these premises in September, 1910.

Number of premises registered since the regulations came into force (29th November, 1900)	182
Number of premises inspected this year ..	111
Number of premises defective (drains, floor and cleansing) ...	33
Dairies having no defects	79
Cowsheds having no defects	75
Approximate number of Cows milked.....	1558

24 persons have been registered during the year and 13 have become exempt or left.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

	Defects.	Premises.
Nuisances	641	602
House-to-House Inspections in excess of above	—	239
Factories and Workshops	57	274
Dairies and Cowsheds	33	111
Total	731	1226
Total for 1909	669	1178

The number of inspections can only be taken as a guide in comparison with previous reports, the actual number of inspections made is of course much in excess of this number.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans have been received during the year for :—

35 New Houses
17 Additions to existing Buildings
1 New Slaughterhouse
55 New Drainage, Closets, &c.

This is the lowest number of plans received for New Houses in any year since the Bye-laws came into force (1902).

The 35 houses were proposed to be built in the following parishes :—

1 Aspley Guise	8 Lidlington
1 Aspley Heath	2 Marston
1 Eversholt	6 Maulden
2 Flitton	10 Ridgmount
3 Flitwick	1 Toddington

LEONARD FOSTER, A.R. SAN. I.,

Inspector.

Flitwick, Ampthill,

20th January, 1911.

TABLE I.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTTU- TIONS IN DISTRICT	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public In- stitutions in District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.								
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1900	20635	460	22.2	49	106.5	297	14.3			16	313	15.1		
1901	19146	479	25.01	40	83.5	286	14.9			14	299	15.6		
1902	19146	446	23.35	27	60.5	256	13.37			25	281	14.6		
1903	19146	425	22.19	46	108.2	275	14.3			22	296	15.4		
1904	19146	438	22.87	40	100.4	251	13.1	1	1	27	277	14.4		
1905	19146	449	23.4	32	71.2	217	11.3	1	1	22	239	12.4		
1906	19146	423	22.09	33	78	263	13.73	1		27	290	15.1		
1907	19146	419	21.8	59	140.8	286	14.8	1		23	309	16.1		
1908	19146	446	23.35	34	76.2	256	13.37	3		25	281	14.6		
1909	19146	424	22.1	25	58.9	269	14			21	289	15		
Averages for years 1900-1909	19294.9	440.9	22.83	38.5	88.4	265.6	13.7	.07	.02	22.2	287.4	14.8		
1910	19146	405	21.1	28	69.1	239	12.4			26	265	13.8		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those in to which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water).

Total population at all ages 19,146
Number of inhabited houses 4,729
Average number of persons per house 4.04

At Census of 1901.

[SEE OVER.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Arlesey Asylum ... 4 Ampthill Workhouse ... 18 Bedford Hospital ... 4	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? No.		

TABLE II.
AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	AMPTHILL.				CRANFIELD.				SHILLINGTON.				WOBURN.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1900 ...	5671	134	78	13	3012	71	48	10	4043	93	45	7	7909	162	142	19
1901 ...	5329	141	87	19	2727	72	37	3	3473	97	61	5	7617	169	114	13
1902 ...	5329	140	79	9	2727	63	44	4	3473	77	45	2	7617	168	113	12
1903 ...	5329	137	81	17	2727	72	37	11	3473	73	64	5	7617	143	114	13
1904 ...	5329	135	81	17	2727	63	39	6	3473	84	53	7	7617	156	104	14
1905 ...	5329	133	75	9	2727	65	30	3	3473	81	53	8	7617	170	81	14
1906 ...	5329	133	84	5	2727	61	43	5	3473	70	49	10	7617	159	114	13
1907 ...	5329	140	96	25	2727	62	38	4	3473	62	61	10	7617	155	114	19
1908 ...	5329	145	77	10	2727	58	28	5	3473	95	51	5	7617	148	125	14
1909 ...	5329	125	75	6	2727	68	32	2	3473	74	52	6	7617	157	130	11
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	5363·2	136·3	81·3	13	2755·5	65·5	37·6	5·3	3530	80·6	53·4	6·5	7646·2	158·7	115·1	14·2
1910 ...	5329	112	78	5	2727	62	36	4	3473	77	48	4	7617	154	103	15

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district : and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms “resident” and “non-resident.”)

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of deceased.

TABLE III.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				No. CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1 Amphill	2 Cranfield	3 Shillington	4 Woburn	1 Amphill	2 Cranfield	3 Shillington		4 Woburn	
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65. upwards										
Small-pox ...																
Cholera ...																
Diphtheria(including Membranouscroup)	8			3	4	1	3	2		3	2	1		1	4	
Erysipelas ...	8			1		5	2	1	3	2						
Scarlet fever ...	19		6	10	2	1	1	9	4	5	1	6	4	4	15	
Typhus fever ...																
Enteric fever ...	2			1		1			1	1			1	1	2	
Relapsing fever ...																
Continued fever ...																
Puerperal fever ...																
Plague ...																
*																
Totals ...	37		6	15	6	8	2	6	12	8	11	3	7	5	6	21

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State the name of the isolation hospital, if any, used by the sick of the district. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital, at Steppingley, for Diphtheria, Scarlet and Enteric Fevers. Total available beds, 20.

Hospital for Small-pox at Steppingley. Total available beds, 8.

Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3 in one Hospital and 1 in the other.

TABLE IV.
AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.)				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Ampthill	Grantham	Shillington	Woburn	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus Enteric Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea. (<i>See notes at back.</i>)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis. (<i>See notes at back.</i>)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	19	1	1	1	1	13	2	6	3	4	6	...
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	22	...	...	...	...	9	13	4	4	6	8	...
Bronchitis	24	4	3	...	...	2	15	6	2	7	9	...
Pneumonia	21	1	2	1	...	12	5	2	2	2	15	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	6	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	30	...	...	...	2	9	19	8	4	3	15	...
Accidents	7	1	2	...	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All other causes	121	9	6	4	3	23	76	45	17	20	39	...
All causes	265	28	13	8	8	71	137	78	36	48	103	...

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- NOTES.—(a). In Table IV. all deaths of “Residents” occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective “Localities” according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of “Non-residents” occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of “Residents” and “Non-residents,” and as to the “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The “Localities” in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of “Residents” or of “Non-residents,” are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several “Localities” in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns *c*. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of “Diarrhoea” are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.
- In addition, and as regards deaths of children under one year of age under the heading “Diarrhoea” in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as “Diarrhoeal diseases” in Table V.

Under the heading of “Enteritis” in Table IV., are to be included only deaths over one year of age registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, under the specific term “Diarrhoea.” Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

- (f) Under the headings of “Cancer” and “Puerperal fever” should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under “Cancer” should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under “Puerperal Fever” are to be included deaths from Pyemia, Septicemia, Sepsimia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under “Congenital Defects” in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hemorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under “Tuberculous Meningitis” are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under “Other Tuberculous Diseases” are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as “Certified”; all other deaths are to be regarded as “Uncertified.”

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

KILHAM ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

January 31st, 1911.

TABLE V.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	11	1			12	1	4			3			1	1	4		26
	Uncertified ...	1				1			1									2
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ...																	
	Chicken-pox ...																	
	Measles ...																	
	Scarlet Fever ...																	
	Diphtheria : Croup...																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ...																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms...																	
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis										1							1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	1
	Premature Birth ...	9				9												9
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects...																	
	Injury at Birth ...																	
	Want of Breast-Milk																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus																	
	Tuberculous Meningitis...																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas ...																	
	Syphilis ...																	
	Rickets ...																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions...																	
	Bronchitis ...																	
	Laryngitis ...																	
	Pneumonia ...																	
	Suffocation, overlaying																	
	Other Causes ...	3	1			4		3	1						1			9
		12	1			13	1	4	1		3			1	1	4		28

District ... Amphill Rural.

Population.

Estimated to middle of 1910.

Births in the year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate, 389.} \\ \text{illegitimate, 16.} \end{array} \right.$

Deaths in the year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate infants, 25.} \\ \text{illegitimate infants, 3} \end{array} \right.$

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 28.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for the year 1910,

FOR THE

Rural District of Ampthill, On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	2		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	256	21	
Workplaces	6		
Total	274	21	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	39	39		
Want of vetilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	16	16		
Other nuisances	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient { unsuitable or defective { not separate for sexes {				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	57	57		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Notices served on Oocupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in a year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c. 			14	137	20	14									
(2) cleaning and washing						Informal.									
Lace, lace curtains and nets 															
Furniture and Upholstery 															
Fur pulling 															
Umbrellas.															
Paper Bags and Boxes 															
Brush making 															
Stuffed Toys 															
File making 															
Electro Plate 															
Cables and Chains 															
Anchors and Grapnels 															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys 															
TOTAL 															

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Butchers	36
Bakers	49
Builders	7
Blacksmiths	22
Bootmakers	2
Cabinet Makers... ..	1
Dressmakers	11
Hat Makers	13
Engineers	1
Tailors	4
Carpenters	6
Wheelwrights	9
Laundries	3
Painters	3
Butchers' Outfitter	1
Total number of workshops on Register	168

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ..	}
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) ..	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	1
KILHAM ROBERTS, January 31st, 1911. Medical Officer of Health.	